

The Watchman and Southern.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sumter, S. C., as Second Class Matter.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. S. E. Whilden, of Beaufort, is spending sometime with Mrs. E. M. Stalley on Oakland Ave.

Mr. C. W. Smith left for St. Louis last night to purchase horses and mules for C. W. Smith & Co.

Miss Katherine Moses, who has been visiting her brother, Maj. E. P. Moses at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, returned home Friday.

Mrs. Francis A. Bultman has returned from Hendersonville, N. C., where she spent the summer.

MacDonald Dick, who has been working in Norfolk, Va., this summer, is at home for a short stay before leaving for Charlottesville, where he will enter the University of Virginia.

Mrs. Davis D. Moise and children have returned from Saluda, N. C., where they spent the summer.

Mrs. Leo Wachtel and son of Savannah are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Abe Ryttenberg on Washington St.

Mrs. Ferdinand Levi is visiting relatives in Washington.

Mrs. Nina Solomons and Mrs. A. M. Bogan left Friday for a visit to Alva Solomons at Annapolis, Md., for visits to other relatives in Philadelphia, Atlantic City and New York.

Mrs. D. P. Kelley has returned to the city from Hendersonville, where she spent the summer.

Miss Catherine Lupo has returned to her home here after a pleasant visit to relatives and friends in Marion and Florence.

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. McCallum left Sunday morning for Waynesville, N. C. Mrs. McCallum will be there for several weeks.

Miss Elizabeth McKagen has returned from Augusta, Ga., where she has been visiting her brother Henry and his sister, Mrs. Wm. Bowen.

Misses Louise and Tillie, daughters of C. E. Scarborough of Darlington; Misses Edelle and Lorette, daughters of Bowman Scarborough of Darlington; and Miss Myrtle Stuckey, of Bishopville, are attending St. Joseph's Academy.

Mrs. Willie J. Stuckey and Miss Eva Stuckey are spending the day in town with relatives.

Mrs. George S. Morrison, of Columbia, spent the week-end in the city with relatives.

Mr. D. E. Rickenbaker, father of Sidney E. Rickenbaker and Miss Florie Blanch and Brother George, and Harry Rickenbaker of Charleston attended the funeral of Mrs. S. E. Rickenbaker Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Baker Spann has been sent from Camp Jackson to Camp Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, for special training for the railroad service.

Mr. George Bultman has been transferred to Annapolis for special training.

Miss Sidney Kingman left last night for Brynall College, Gainesville, Ga., where she will take a course in music.

Death.

Mrs. Sidney F. Rickenbaker died at her home in this city at 7:30 o'clock Friday night after an illness of three weeks. She is survived by her husband, her mother, Mrs. O. E. Bostick and two brothers, Messrs. Scott and Willie Bostick. Mrs. Rickenbaker was a native of Sumter and had a wide circle of friends all of whom have been saddened by her death. She was a young woman of amiable and lovable disposition who will be sadly missed by all who knew her.

American Casualty List.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action, 17; missing in action, 93; wounded severely, 162; wounded, degree undetermined, 19; died from accident and other causes, 2; died of wounds, 17; died of disease, 6. Total, 366.

Charles Reid, Greenville, S. C. missing in action.

Parentage and the State.

Parentage rightly understood is a service as well as a duty to the world, carrying with it not only obligations but a claim, the strongest of claims, upon the whole community. It must be paid for like any other public service, in any completely civilized state it must be sustained, rewarded and controlled. And this is to be done, not to supersede the love, pride and conscience of the parent, but to supplement, encourage and maintain it.—H. G. Wells

Easy to Raise Sheep.

Sheep are docile, easily handled, will live on a greater diversity of food, will thrive on pastures earlier in the spring and later in the fall and require less grain than other stock.

Age of Lost Chivalry.

"I see," said Mrs. Blinks, "that a woman is going to buy a seat on the stock exchange, and I don't see why some of those horrid men don't get up and give her theirs."

Cotton Market

(Corrected daily at 12 o'clock Noon)

P. G. BOWMAN, Cotton Buyer.

Good Middling 32 1-2.

Strict Middling 32 1-4.

Middling 32.

Strict Low Middling 30 1-2.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Open High Low Close.

Yes/No.

Oct. . . 32.90 33.65 32.90 33.35 32.2

Dec. . . 32.50 32.99 32.22 32.74 32.6

Jan. . . 32.30 32.75 32.05 32.54 32.5

BETRAYAL OF RUSSIA.

FINAL PROOF OF GERMAN-RUSSIAN PLOT BEFORE WORLD.

Papers Secured by American Agents Show That Lenin and Trotsky Were Paid to Betray Country Into Deserting Allies, Kaiser's Plan for World Conquest Before War Came.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Proofs removing any doubts that Lenin and Trotsky, the Bolshevik leaders, are paid German agents—if indeed any doubt remains, are laid before the world today by the United States government in the first installment of an amazing series of official documents disclosed through the committee on public information.

Secured in Russia by American agents, these documents not only show how the German government, through its imperial bank, paid its gold to Lenin, Trotsky and their immediate associates to betray Russia into deserting her allies, but give added proofs, if any be necessary, that Germany had perfected her plans for a war of world conquest, long before the assassination at Serejevo which as the world now is confident, conveniently furnished her pretext.

These documents further show that before the world war was four months old, and more than two years before the United States was drawn into it, Germany already was setting afoot her plans to "mobilize destructive agents and observers" to cause explosions, strikes and outrages in this country and planned the employment of "anarchists and escaped criminals" for the purpose.

Almost ranking in their sensational nature with the notorious Zimmerman note, proposing war by Mexico and Japan upon the United States which was first given to the world through the Associated Press, these documents lay bare a new strata of Prussian intrigue, a new view of the workings of kultur to disrupt the allies, standing between the world and kaiserism. They disclose a new story of human treachery for gold which might almost well be described without sacrilege as placing its perpetrators on a pedestal with Judas and his thirty pieces of silver.

The intrigue appears to have been carried down to the last detail of arrangement with typical German system.

It will be revealed completely in a series of seven articles furnished by the committee on public information for publication each morning beginning today, until the series is complete.

Not only do the disclosures prove that Lenin, Trotsky and their band are paid German agents. They show that the Bolshevik revolution which threw Russia into such an orgy of murder and excesses as the world seldom has seen actually was arranged by the German general staff. They show how the paid agents of Germany betrayed Russia at Brest-Litovsk "peace" conference; how German staff officers secretly have been received by the Bolsheviks as military advisers; how they have acted as spies upon the embassies of the nations with which Russia was allied or at peace, how they effectually have directed the Bolshevik foreign, domestic and economic policy wholly in the interest of Germany and the shame and degradation of Russia. They show how a picked German commander was detailed to "defend" Petrograd against the German army and an extent of German intrigue and domination almost beyond the realm of imagination.

Originals of documents, and type-written circulars, some of them marked "very secret" or "private" and many of them bearing the annotation of the Bolshevik leaders themselves; some of them containing references to "Comrade Trotsky" or "Comrade Lenin," comprise the damning record. Some of the originals, it is shown, although deposited in the secret archives of the Bolsheviks, were required to be returned later to representatives of the German government staff in Petrograd that they might be destroyed. But evidence of them remained in the fabric of roguery and into the vacancies they fit perfectly. The Bolshevik leaders themselves, informed their "comrades" that the German government had required the return of the order of the German Imperial Bank depositing \$50,000,000 gold rubles in a Stockholm bank for Lenin and Trotsky and that at the same time the accounts of the banks had been "audited" to conceal the payments.

The first installment of the revelations appearing here is prefaced by an official statement by the committee on public information which tells briefly what the succeeding installments of documents will prove. This official resume of the disclosures says:

The committee on public information releases for publication herewith a series of communications between the German imperial government and the Russian Bolshevik government; and between the Bolsheviks themselves, and also the report thereon made to George Creel by Edgar Sisson, the committee's special representative in Russia during the winter of 1917-18.

These documents show that the present heads of the Bolshevik government—Lenin and Trotsky and their associates—are German agents. They show that the Bolshevik revolution was arranged for by the German great general staff and financed by the German Imperial Bank and other German financial institutions.

They show that the treaty of Brest-Litovsk was a betrayal of the Russian people by the German agents, Lenin and Trotsky; that a German picked commander was chosen to "defend" Petrograd against the Germans; that German officers have been secretly received by the Bolshevik government as military advisers, as spies upon the embassies of Russia's allies, as officers in the Russian army and as directors of the Bolshevik military, foreign and domestic policy.

They show, in short, that the present Bolshevik government is not a Russian government at all, but a German government acting solely in the interests of Germany and betraying the Russian people, as it betrays Russia's natural allies, for the benefit of the imperial German government alone.

And they show also that the Bolshevik leaders, for the same German imperial ends, have equally betrayed the working classes of Russia whom they pretend to represent.

The documents are some 70 in number. Many are originals, annotated by Bolshevik officials. The balance of the others are photographs of originals, showing annotations. And they corroborate a third set of typewritten circulars (see appendix later) of which only two originals are possessed but all of which fit perfectly into the whole pattern of German intrigue and German guilt.

The first document is a photograph of a report made to the Bolshevik leaders by two of their assistants, informing them that in accordance with their instructions, there had been removed from the archives of the Russian ministry of justice, the order of the German Imperial Bank "allowing money to Comrades Lenin, Trotsky and others" for the propaganda of peace in Russia; and that at the same time "all the books" of a bank in Stockholm had been "audited" to conceal the payment of money to Lenin, Trotsky and their associates by order of the German Imperial Bank.

This report is indorsed by Lenin with his initials, for deposit in "the secret department" of the Bolshevik files. And the authenticity of the report is supported by document No. 2, which is the original of a report sent by a German general staff representative to the Bolshevik leaders, warning them that he had just arrested an agent who had in his possession the original order of the German Imperial Bank referred to in document No. 1, and pointing out that evidently "at the proper time steps were not taken to destroy the above mentioned documents."

Document No. 3 is the original protocol signed by several Bolshevik leaders and dated November 2, 1917, showing that "on instruction" of the representatives of the German general staff in Petrograd and "with the consent of the council of people's commissars," of which Trotsky and Lenin were the heads, two incriminating German circulars had also been "taken from the department of secret service of the Petrograd district" and given to the secret service department of the German general staff in Petrograd. On the bottom of the protocol the German adjutant acknowledges receipt of the two incriminating circulars with his cipher signature. And to complete the evidence the circulars are themselves pencilled with the cipher signature of the head of the German secret bureau.

These two circulars apparently had been obtained by some Russian agent in Germany and transmitted to Russia. The German general staff evidently wished to get them back in order to destroy them. By the order of the German general staff and with the "consent" of Lenin and Trotsky, they are turned over to the German to be destroyed. Why? Because they are conclusive proof that on June 9, 1914, the German government was preparing for war, several weeks before the assassination of the Austrian archduke, which was made the pretext for war.

One circular is an order from the German general staff, dated June 9, 1914, informing "all industrial concerns" in Germany to open the sealed envelopes containing their "industrial mobilization plans and registration forms," so that they might be prepared for the war for which the excuse had not yet been found.

The second circular is an order from the German staff of the high sea fleet, dated November 28, 1914 calling for the mobilization of "all destructive agents and observers" in the United States and Canada for the purpose of preventing the sailings of ships from American ports to Russia, France and England. The order calls for explosions, strikes, "delays embroilments and difficulties," and recommends the employment of "anarchists and escaped criminals" for the purpose.

It is these damning proofs of German conspiracy against the nations of Europe in June, 1914, and against the United States in November, 1914—it is these that Lenin and Trotsky surrendered to the German secret service in Petrograd on order of "the representatives of the German general staff in Petrograd."

And they surrender them in conformity with a working agreement between the Bolshevik leaders and the German general staff of which agreement a photograph is included in the series as document No. 5.

It is dated October, 1917. It is from a division of the German general staff. It is addressed to the council of the people's commissars, of which Lenin and Trotsky were the heads. It begins: "In accordance with the agreement which took place in Kronstadt, in July of the present year, between officials of our general staff and leaders of the Russian revolutionary army and democracy, Messrs. Lenin and Trotsky, Basolnikov and Dybenko, the Russian division of our general staff operating in Finland is ordering to Petrograd officers for the disposal of the staff."

Among the officers named are Major Luberts, whose cipher signature is given as it appears on the two surrendered German circulars mentioned above (document No. 3), and Lieutenant Hartwig, whose cipher signature is given as it appears on the receipt for the two circulars. And an indorsement on this letter from the German officers assigned to Petrograd had appeared "before the military revolutionary committee" and had "agreed on conditions with regard to their mutual activities."

"What their 'mutual activities' were to be is sufficiently indicated by Document No. 7, which is a photograph of a letter signed in cipher by this Major Lubert and his adjutant, Lieutenant Hartwig. They notified

the Bolshevik leaders, on January 12, 1918, that "by order of the German General Staff" the German intelligence section "has informed us of the names and the characteristics of the main candidates for re-election" to the Russian Bolshevik "central executive committee," and "the general staff orders us to insist on the election of the following people." They add a list of Russian leaders satisfactory to the German General Staff. The list is headed by Trotsky and Lenin. They were elected, and the rest of the present Bolshevik executive committee were chosen from the same German list.

Document No. 28 gives evidence of the quid pro quo. It is a photograph of a letter from the president of the German Imperial Bank of the Bolshevik commissar of foreign affairs. It is marked "Very secret" and dated January 8, 1918. It says: "Information has today been received by me from Stockholm that 50,000,000 roubles of gold have been transferred to be put at the disposal of the people's commissars" which is the title of the Bolshevik leaders. "This credit," the letter continues, "has been supplied to the Russian government in order to cover the cost of the keep of the Red Guards (the Bolshevik revolutionary troops) and agitators in the country. The imperial government considers it appropriate to remind the soviet of people's commissars of the necessity of increasing propaganda in the country as the antagonistic attitude of the south of Russia and Siberia to the existing (Russian) government is troubling the German government."

Four days later the same president of the German Imperial Bank sent another 5,000,000 roubles to the same address to provide for the sending of a Russian revolutionary leader to Vladivostok to get possession of the "Japanese and American war materials" at that port, and if necessary to "destroy them. A photograph of his letter is given as Document No. 9.

There were earlier payments, but probably none later than these. None was necessary. By this time the loot of an empire lay open to the Bolsheviks and the Germans.

Most significant of all are two photographs of further communication from the German Imperial Bank, given as Documents Nos. 10 and 11. One is a letter addressed to the chairman of the council of people's commissars and the other is the "resolution" of conference of representatives of the German commercial banks" received by the chairman of the Bolshevik central executive committee and indorsed by his secretary. To gether they give a complete synopsis of the terms on which Germany intends to have control of all Russian industries.

For five years from the signing of peace, English, French and American capital in Russia are to be "banished" and "not to be allowed in the following industries: Coal, chemical and pharmaceutical." These industries are to be developed under the control of a "supreme advisory organ" consisting of 10 Russian specialists from German industrial organizations and the German and Austrian banks. Germany and Austria are to "enjoy the unlimited privilege of sending mechanics and qualified workmen into Russia." All other foreign mechanics and workmen are not to be allowed to enter at all for five years after the conclusion of peace between Russia and Germany. "Private banks in Russia arise only with the consent" of the union of German and Austrian banks. And so forth.

And this conspiracy between German capitalism and the pretended Russian Reds is indorsed by a Bolshevik leader, with the recommendations that it should be "taken under advisement" and "the ground prepared in the soviet of the workmen's and soldiers' deputies in case the council of people's commissars will not accede to these requests."

Various details of the conspiracy between the Bolshevik leaders and the German general staff are exposed in Documents 16 and 19. These are photographs of letters which passed between the Bolshevik leaders and the German general staff, or the German officers in Russia. Document No. 21 shows that on November 1, 1917, when Russia was still regarded as an ally of Great Britain, France and America, the German general staff was having "the honor" to request the Bolshevik leaders to inform it "at the earliest possible moment" concerning "the quantity and storage place of the supplies that have been received from America, England and France, and also the units which are keeping guard over the stores."

Document 18 shows the German general staff requiring the Bolshevik leaders to send "agitators to the camps of the Russian prisoners of war in Germany" in order that they might procure spies to work among the English and French troops and to further "peace propaganda." And this is proposed by the German general staff as being "according to the negotiations between the Russian and German peace delegations at Brest-Litovsk."

In Document 22 the Bolshevik leaders and the Germans are arranging to send "agents, agitators and agent destructors" out of Vladivostok "to ports of the United States, Japan and British colonies in Eastern Asia."

In Document 16 Trotsky is providing fraudulent passports for German officers who are going to England, France and America, as spies and enemy agents. And Document 17 shows Trotsky indorsing a similar proposal "to be urgently executed, L. T."

Three German submarines are to be sent to the Pacific on the trans-Siberian railway by orders of the German high command in Document 23. Lists of German and Russian spies watching the British, French and American embassies in Petrograd are given in Document No. 25, and finally, in Document No. 15 the Bolshevik leaders are warned that information concerning "the connection of the German government with the Bolshevik workers" has leaked out and that Russian troops are hearing of it.

Letters are given to show how the

Bolshevik leaders and the German officers arranged for the assassination of Russian Nationalist leaders (Documents 25, 29 and 52), for the destruction of the Polish legation in the Russian army (Documents 40 to 42), for the disorganization of Roumanian army and the deposing of the Roumanian king (Document No. 37), for the substitution of officers satisfactory to Germans in command of Russian troops instead of patriotic Russian generals (Documents 31 and 32), for the suppression of patriotic agitation among the Russian soldiers (Documents 13 and 14), for an attack upon the Italian ambassador in Petrograd and the theft of his papers (Documents 26 and 27), and for the employment of German soldiers in uniforms against the Russian National armies in the South (Document 35).

Several of the letters are indorsed by Trotsky. Even standing alone, they are complete proof that the Bolshevik leaders were ruling as German agents in Russia and obeying German orders to act against all German enemies and even against Russia itself.

Moreover, these Bolshevik leaders acted as German agents by suppressing their own socialist revolution in the Russian provinces where their doctrines interfered with German plans of annexation. Document 46 is the original letter from the Petrograd department of the German general staff, addressed to the Bolshevik commissar of foreign affairs.

It reads: "According to instructions of the representative of our general staff I have the honor once more to insist that you recall from England, Latvia and Courland all agitators of the central executive committee of the soviet of workmen and soldiers' deputies." And in Document 47 the general staff orders the Bolsheviks to cease the agitation in Finland which had "finally led to the German landlords being declared outlawed," and to "take immediate steps for the restoring of the rights of the above mentioned German landlords."

Another group of letters (Nos. 23 to 36) shows how the Germans cheated the Bolshevik leaders in their dealings with the Ukraine and made a separate German peace with the anti-Bolshevik leaders in that Russian province. And another group shows the Germans assisting both sides of the civil war in Finland (Documents 38, 42 and 53).

The documents are given in the report form in which they were transmitted by Mr. Sisson to Mr. Creel, chairman of the committee, with some later data added and carefully indicated. For instance, Mr. Sisson did not learn until several weeks after he had left Russia that the German order (which he possessed) naming the Russian who was to "defend" Petrograd had been obeyed.

LENINE AND TROTSKY GIVEN IMMENSE SUM.

Documents Exposed by Washington Throw Additional Light on Surrender of Russia to Germans.

Washington, Sept. 15.—The part played by the German Imperial Bank in financing the Russian Bolshevik movement, the care taken by the German military authorities to prevent spread among their own people of the Socialistic preaching of their Russian tools and the plans laid for German control of Russia, economically and financially, during and after the war feature the disclosures in the second installment of the sensational series of secret documents which the American government is making public.

Copies of the documents, given out tonight, carry the file numbers of the Reichbank or of the German general staff and in some instances notations by Lenin or Trotsky, the Bolshevik leaders, now shown to have been in the pay of Germany since long before they overthrew Russia's new democratic government and virtually turned the country over to the Teutons. There are illuminating explanatory notes by Edgar Sisson of the committee on public information, who directed the investigation which resulted in the disclosures.

One of the Reichbank memoranda, dated last January, announces to the commissari of foreign affairs (Lenine) that 50,000,000 rubles of gold had been placed to the credit at Stockholm of the representatives of the commissari to cover the cost of Red Guards and agitators. Another of a few days later tells of a credit of 5,000,000 rubles for the assistant naval commissari in the Far East who is entrusted with the task of carrying off or destroying the great American and Japanese stores of war material at Vladivostok—a scheme that probably was well under way when the landing of American and allied forces at Vladivostok ended the sway of the Bolsheviks there.

A resolution adopted by the German commercial banks, under the auspices of the Reichbank, outlines in elaborate program for control of Russia by Germany and the barring of America and the allies from the Russian commercial and industrial field after the war. What happened to this scheme is not definitely known, but it is suggested that it may be the subject of one of the secret sections of the German-Bolshevik treaty.

How Lenin and Trotsky were betraying their Socialist friends along with Russia is disclosed by a sharp note to Lenin from the Nachrichten Bureau demanding to know what steps he would take to make good his personal promise that Socialistic and National literature would not be circulated among German troops. Trotsky wrote on the margin, "I ask to discuss it—L. T."

The concluding document of the installment is a German warning on January 2 to Lenin that unknown agitators were circulating propaganda tending in advance of the plans of the Bolsheviks to openly surrender to the Germans as they actually did later.

The published documents show in detail how the German government financed the Russian Bolshevik revolution through the German Imperial Bank.

They show what rewards the Ger-

CHANGE NOTION ABOUT CALOMEL.

New Variety Called Calotabs Is Perfectly Safe and Delightful.

With all of the liver cleaning and system purifying qualities of the old style calomel, but robbed of its sickening, griping and dangerous effects, Calotabs is destined to become the most popular of all home remedies, as it has already become the favorite of all physicians.

The new style calomel, called Calotabs, is perfectly delightful in effect. One tablet at bedtime, with a swallow of water—that's all. No nausea, no griping. Next morning you awake feeling fine, your liver active, your system purified and with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Eat what you please, there is no restriction of habit or diet.

Genuine Calotabs are never sold in bulk. Ask for the original, sealed package, price thirty-five cents. Your druggist recommends and guarantees Calotabs.—Adv't.

Who Invented Ice Cream?

While it has been confidently asserted for many years that "Dolly" Madison, wife of the president of the United States, invented ice cream, the truth of the matter is that this delicacy was introduced to the English aristocracy of the eighteenth century by a London confectioner named Gunther, who may or may not have been its inventor.

Definition of Good Advertising.

The advertising manager of a big store gives the following as his conception of what advertising should be: "A reflection of the public's wants rather than an attempt to sell what the store wishes to dispose of. The policy should be to avoid advertising merely to correct mistakes in buying."

Her Misfortune.

Nancy, much afraid of dogs, was walking happily along beside her father when a little dog snapped at her heels, and soon another dog barked at her. Nancy said nothing, but held her father's hand pretty tightly. Finally a great big St. Bernard rushed by and nearly knocked her over. "Oh, dear me, daddy," said Nancy, "why is it that I always get on the dog side of you?"

Birds Remember Kindness.

Birds are naturally very friendly to man. They make friends easily, and unless violence is threatened, they never forget a kindness or favor. Once food is placed on a window sill in the winter, when food for birds is hard to get, they return time and again, even though the individual forgets to place morsels within their reach.

Cut Glass is Fragile.

Cut glass probably would break more easily than uncut glass. The pattern in cut glass is cut by means of grinding wheels. Uncut glass patterns are usually molded. The angles in cut glass are better defined and sharper. The cutter also may, in some cases, drive his wheel a little deeper than in other spots. Obviously, the glass at such points would be thinner and more fragile.

man financial and industrial interests demanded in return for the German support of the Bolsheviks. And they show how the Bolshevik leaders betrayed their own followers and abandoned the preaching of their social revolution wherever the Germans ordered that it should be abandoned.

VALUABLE ADVICE.

Sumter Citizens Should Profit by The Following Statement.

Doan's Kidney Pills were used by this Sumter resident.

Their merit was shown—the story told.

Now comes further evidence.

The testimony is confirmed.

The remedy was tested—the results lasted.

Could Sumter residents demand stronger proof?

It's Sumter testimony. It can be investigated.

Mrs. Annie C. Carnes, 531 W. Oakland St., Sumter, gave the following statement, January 12, 1915: "My kidneys were out of order and my back ached. I had headaches and dizzy spells, too. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they cured me of all the trouble."

Over three years later, or on February 13, 1918, Mrs. Carnes said: "I can certainly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills for they gave me a permanent cure. I am glad to confirm my former statement."

Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Carnes had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv't. (57)

Geo. H. Hurst,

Undertaker and Embalmer

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Phones: Day 539, Night 201